

INFORMATION OF MUCH INTEREST

(Continued from Page 1)

June 30, 1915, a total of \$1,549,825 was expended in maintaining the elementary high schools of this state. There is a compulsory education law which is rigidly enforced.

In addition to the public schools New Mexico maintains the following State Institutions of learning:

University of New Mexico, at Albuquerque; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at Mesilla Park; Doña Ana County School of Mines, at Socorro; New Mexico Military Institute, at Roswell; Chaves County, New Mexico Normal School, at Silver City; Grant County, New Mexico Normal University, at Las Vegas; San Miguel County, New Mexico Spanish-American Normal School, at El Rito; Rio Arriba County, Institute for the Blind, at Alamogordo; Otero County, and the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at Santa Fe, the state capital.

The United States Government also maintains several schools for Indians in this state, notably those at Albuquerque; Santa Fe; Blackrock; and Crownpoint, in McKinley County; Dulce, in Rio Arriba County; and at Shiprock, in San Juan County.

In addition to these there are many mission schools, sectarian and private educational institutions, and those in charge of religious orders, all of which give the children of New Mexico every advantage for broad and liberal education.

CHURCHES OF NEW MEXICO.

Home-seekers who may be desirous of some assurance that the religious element of life in New Mexico is not lacking, before investigating the material advantages of the state, need have no hesitancy in taking up their residence here, as the spiritual needs of the people are especially well cared for.

There are houses of worship in every city and town, and in most of the villages of the state, while numerous cross-crowned, wayside chapels are an attractive feature of the country districts.

The various Protestant denominations are well represented throughout New Mexico in churches, missions and schools.

The Jews have fine synagogues at Las Vegas and at Albuquerque each with a permanent Rabbi in charge, and in addition thereto are Temple Aid Societies and branches of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, both active benevolent organizations. There is a small Jewish congregation at Roswell, but it has no permanent building nor Rabbi.

The Catholic Church is in evidence in every part of the state with its church buildings and religious institutions of learning and charity. Many of its old mission buildings, some of which ante-date those of California by more than a century, still are used as places of worship and form one of the many tourist attractions of the state. The Cathedral of St. Francis, located at Santa Fe, the See City of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

No climate can rival that of New Mexico for those suffering from throat and lung diseases. In its early stages tuberculosis can be absolutely cured, in this dry, pure atmosphere, and even its later developments may be arrested, if the patient will but observe careful attention to habits and diet, and assist in his recovery in every way possible. At this high altitude, which averages 5,500 feet above sea level, New Mexico is not the most desirable place for those afflicted with heart disease, but for almost all other diseases it has a panacea in its incomparable climate, or in its many natural mineral springs, some of which are known to have effected most wonderful cures for ailments peculiar to mankind which are regarded as beyond medical skill. The curative powers of the waters and the hot mud of these springs are not yet generally known, even within the borders of the state, but when they become better known throughout the world they will rival the baths of Europe. Many are not suitably developed as yet, so far as accommodations and transportation are concerned, but where nature has done so much it only remains for man to do his part to make these mineral springs of New Mexico one of the state's greatest assets.

New Mexico may indeed be regarded as the nation's sanatorium. The United States Marine Hospital and the United States Army Hospital, both for tubercular patients, are located in this state, while there are innumerable sanatoriums throughout the state where patients from all parts of the world seek recuperation of impaired health, and find it in this invigorating climate.

The following summary, given by the United States Weather Bureau, covering the best of New Mexico, is the climate's best endorsement:

"The climate of New Mexico is classed as dry, mild and sunny, and generally invigorating, unsurpassed for healthfulness and comfort. The warm southern valleys have an average annual temperature of above 60°; the central valleys 56°, and the higher plateau country, 46° to 48°. For the state as a whole winter averages 35°, spring, 52°, summer, 75°, and autumn, 54°, making 53° for the year. The greater part of the state is exceptionally free from extremes of heat or cold.

"The average annual precipitation is about 14 inches, but varies greatly according to location and altitude. The so-called rainy season occurs from about the middle of June to the middle of September, but the months from May to October, inclusive, receive over 70 per cent of the annual precipitation. The lower valleys and lower plateau regions have less than 15 inches a year, while the eastern plains districts, higher plateaus and mountain districts have from 15 to 20 inches, or more. The mountains thus form vast natural reservoirs from which flow the streams that afford irrigation for the fertile mesa and valley lands.

"Much sunshine occurs and there are few cloudy days—about 52 in a year; thus the sunshine averages above 70% of the possible amount. The spring months are sometimes windy, but, as a rule the summer fall and winter are practically free from high winds, and destructive storms do not occur.

"Successful years have been experienced by the state since 1910. The average precipitation for 1911 was

17.92 inches; for 1912, 13.92 inches; for 1913, 15.36 inches; for 1914 19.45 inches; and for 1915, to include the month of October, 16.63 inches. These years have averaged slightly below the normal temperature, but have, as a rule had long, successful seasons."

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS.

It would be difficult to find in any other state in the Union as many and as varied attractions to the tourist as are found in New Mexico. Yet for years the American tourist has been going abroad for his sight-seeing trips, ignorant of the grandeur, beauty and the historic interests of his own country.

Now that he is temporarily debarred from European excursions he should turn his attention to this land of antiquities, which may be seen ancient ruins, centuries of dust and only excavated within comparatively recent years under the persistent direction of some of the leading students of archaeology.

The School of American Archaeology has a branch at Santa Fe, the state capital, and the special work of this particular branch is to make a study of these ancient ruins scattered throughout central and western New Mexico, where still may be seen evidences of a once vast population of which nothing definite is known, except that they lived, loved and died.

The numerous Indian Pueblos of New Mexico are another attraction to the tourist that puzzle students of ancient history, for while some of these pueblos are so ancient that the historian can shed no light on their origin they are still peopled by descendants of those who built them, and so far as known, these descendants speak the same language, dress in similar costumes, and in many cases observe the same tribal customs as their pre-historic ancestors. These pueblos are communal dwellings of from one or two, to five and six stories in height, built of adobe bricks, and the Indians themselves form a most picturesque feature of the landscape.

Then there are numerous historic relics that are closely interwoven with American history, for New Mexico has been the setting of some stirring scenes, and the whole state gives evidence of having been battle-scarred with its ruined forts, its crumbling adobe round towers that once withstood the shafts of the enemy, and its monuments to heroes fallen in battle against savage Indians, while its old mission churches many of which are still used as places of worship, are monuments to the heretofore peace that came to conquer the cross.

TWELFTH OFFICE BOOK NATIONAL FORESTS.

There are eight National Forests in New Mexico comprising a gross area of approximately 10,000,000 acres, including lands held under private ownerships. The actual acreage of National Forests alone amounts to 8,470,000 acres.

Formerly there were nine National Forests in this state, but within the past year the Jemez and the Pecos have been consolidated into the Santa Fe National Forest. These forests supply material for a permanent lumber industry in this state, and are a splendid range for stock during the summer months, while protecting the great water sheds from injury that would affect the welfare of the state.

The timber resources of New Mexico National Forests, according to the latest bulletin issued by the Forest Service, are estimated to have a present annual productive capacity of about 80,000,000 board feet of lumber, and the Forest ranges, in 1914, supplied pasture to 98,761 head of cattle, 829,729 sheep and goats, besides a large number of horses, mules and deer. The grazing regulations of the Forest Service are calculated to protect the small stockman and produce an equitable distribution of these privileges.

These beautiful forests are well protected under government regulations and officers, and are the class of state property which are known to have effected most wonderful cures for ailments peculiar to mankind which are regarded as beyond medical skill. The curative powers of the waters and the hot mud of these springs are not yet generally known, even within the borders of the state, but when they become better known throughout the world they will rival the baths of Europe. Many are not suitably developed as yet, so far as accommodations and transportation are concerned, but where nature has done so much it only remains for man to do his part to make these mineral springs of New Mexico one of the state's greatest assets.

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WATER SHEDS AND GAME PRESERVES.

The great range of the Rocky Mountains extends its chain into New Mexico in somewhat broken links, forming a water shed for the plains between, and affording unsurpassed game preserves. The lofty peaks, the heads above sea level to a height of more than twelve thousand feet, overlooking deep and rugged cañons through which rush and tumble swiftly running streams, fed from the snows of winter until late in the summer and supplying the lower valleys with an abundance of cold, pure water. During the summer rains these mountain streams sometimes become veritable torrents, and their great volume of water is a tremendous industrial force that some day will speed the wheels of factories throughout the state and furnish electric power for light and transportation.

There is no more beautiful scenery in all the world than may be found in these Rocky Mountain regions of New Mexico, and they form one of the most attractive features of the state for tourist and sportsman. In these mountain fastnesses wild game abounds, the deer being especially protected under the state game laws, while the open season on bear and other predatory animals offers sport for the hunter at any time of year. Wild turkeys and grouse also are found in these mountains, while on the plains quail and doves are plentiful and the inland lakes harbor great numbers of wild ducks, all protected under the wise provisions of our state game laws. The mountain streams are well stocked with fish from Government hatcheries, which insure an ever increasing supply and affords ample sport to the devotees of hook and line during the open season, as well as opportunities for a taste of camp life.

During the year of 1915 a total number of 500,000 young fish were planted in the streams of New Mexico.

RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

Railroads, in crossing the state, are built along the lines of least resistance. The main lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pass through a practically rough, mountainous region, care having been given in the building of the road, to grades and not to any possibilities of the development of the country, as it was meant to be a trunk line from east to west.

The Rock Island and El Paso & Southern were built partly as a trunk line, and partly for the purpose of carrying coal and coke from the Dawson coal mines, in Colfax County, to the copper mines of the owners in other parts of the great southwest.

The Colorado & Southern, which passes through the northernmost portion of the state, is a notable exception in this regard, as it is the only line along which dry-farming may be seen to its best advantage.

A line Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, following the line of least resistance, passes through some of the most beautiful Rocky Mountain scenery in New Mexico, but this does not convey to the mind of the passenger much of an idea of the rich agricultural country lying beyond the line of vision from the car windows.

Railroads now operating in New Mexico are the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the principal system which, with its main lines and branches, reaches into all the more thickly settled counties. It crosses the state from east to west and from north to south, passing through twenty of the twenty-six counties, reaching most of all the principal cities and towns. The El Paso & Southern system passes through southern and southeastern New Mexico, joining the Rock Island system at Lordsburg, and its branch line is operated to the great coal fields at Dawson, in Colfax County. The Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad has recently been completed from the east as far as Tucuman, in the northern part of Quay County.

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STATE HIGHWAYS AND COUNTY ROADS.

One of the best evidences of the value of a directing authority in the matter of constructing public highways consists in the eminently satisfactory results obtained through the work of the State Highway Commission. The State Engineer, through whose office all of the work on the state highways is done, and under whose supervision county roads and bridges are constructed, is the official engineer of this State Highway Commission.

Since New Mexico was admitted to the Union of States, in 1912, nine highways have been built throughout the new state. Thirty-three of these are fine steel bridges over deep, turbulent streams; fifty-one are wooden trestle bridges over less dangerous crossings, and twenty are small bridges, from twenty to two hundred feet long, thrown across sandy arroyos. Most of these bridges were built under contract, excepting the ones across the arroyos, which were constructed by the engineer's force.

The type of bridge best suited to the conditions, especially over the Pecos River and its tributaries, are of steel trestles, which are used on great steel spans over the river channel, and a pile trestle over the remainder of the stream. Previous to 1912 the roads throughout New Mexico were scattered, irregular and followed no systematic plan. Many of the old trails and roads have now become entirely obliterated, while, on the other hand, where the earlier settlers followed straight routes across the mesas from place to place, forming a solid road bed with wagon wheels alone, the State Highway Commission has deemed it wise to preserve many of such roads as they are, and to build new state highways. These roads are in a good state of preservation, needing only some attention across drainages mostly sandy arroyos. New roads of this type also are being constructed with drags and machines at a cost of approximately \$50 to \$100 a mile. Probably about one-third of the miles of the present plan of the system of state highways includes this type of road.

The main artery of traffic in the system of good roads in New Mexico, however, is known as "El Camino Real," sometimes poetically translated as "The King's Highway," but its accurate interpretation is simply the Main Road. At the present time this road is completed a distance of more than five hundred miles, from the state line of Colorado north of Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Los Lunas, Socorro, San Marcial, Rincon, Las Cruces, to the state line between New Mexico and El Paso, Texas. It will be several years, however, before this road can be brought up to the standard that the State Highway Commission intends that it shall eventually attain, but it is open for traffic the year round, even under present standard conditions. The State Highway Commission has outlined tentative plans for a road system throughout the state that is calculated to reach all the county seats and the principal towns and communities, giving due consideration to directness of route, benefits to be derived and accommodations to settled communities, with a view to the construction and crossings for rivers

and arroyos to be of a high class and permanent. Where roads are for temporary use to permit inter-county traffic, a cheaper form of construction is employed. These plans contemplate about four thousand miles of good roads.

One of the functions of the State Highway Commission is to work out plans and construct a state highway system co-operating with county commissioners in building inter-county roads, with the result that a well-developed highway system is now receiving benefits of state funds with the assistance of county money wherever demanded.

During the past year, from Sept. 1st, 1915 to Sept. 1st, 1916, \$306,495 of the bond fund for roads has been expended. From December 1st, 1915 to September 1st, 1916, \$71,721 of General Road fund has been disbursed, and since December 1st, 1915 to Sept. 1st, 1916, \$19,386 of the special road funds have been spent on the highways of the state, which includes both roads and bridges.

By an act of Congress approved on July 11th, 1916, the Federal Government is authorized to give financial aid in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads through-out the United States, which will benefit the highways of New Mexico to the extent of \$1,810,007. Of this amount \$787,781 is available for this purpose from July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1917.

In addition to this sum from the Federal government, 25% of the income derived from rentals of National Forest lands is to be applied to the building of roads through such forests, and the amount that accrues to the state of New Mexico to be expended on these Forest roads from July 1st, 1916 to July 1st, 1917, is \$42,625.

The general fund for the state comes out of taxes, which have not yet been apportioned but this amount usually ranges from \$80,000 to \$100,000 annually.

From these facts and figures obtained from the State Engineer's office, it may be seen that the state is not lacking in energy and enterprise in the matter of public highways and that it will be but a comparatively short time until the farmer will be able to market his products at a greater distance than at present, through the ever extending system of good roads.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES. The following pages most of the undeveloped resources of the state have been briefly mentioned, but in addition to those already given, profitable there are vast undeveloped resources of New Mexico which offer splendid opportunities for investment.

Our rivers and streams, and in some cases the waste lands, supply an abundance of fine sand suitable for the manufacture of glass ware, while the water would power for the factories.

Pottery, the Indians of New Mexico, have colored their blankets, baskets and pottery with native dyes which even the incomparable sunshine of this climate cannot fade, and this industry has been dormant while we send to Europe for dyes, which are inferior to the native dyes, and need to be imported.

Pottery of a superior hardness is made by these same Indians, and surely pottery works would find no difficulty in securing clay for their wares.

Prominent among the native products of the state is the piñon nut. All over the hills and mountain valleys the piñon trees grow wild, bearing an abundance of most delicious nuts, similar in flavor and appearance to pine nuts, the piñon being of the same family. The piñon nut is a shrubby tree, and the cones are easily gathered. Every year many car loads of these nuts are shipped from New Mexico to confectioners in New York. The natives of New Mexico make pie of the piñon nuts, and the families spend some of their time gathering them, and the nuts are sold here in New Mexico.

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seed farms, wagon and machine shops, iron works, and a multitude of other industries are awaiting development in this land of opportunity, and the cheap public lands of the state afford ample sites for industrial settlements.

COUNTIES AND PUBLIC LANDS.

There are twenty-six counties in the state of New Mexico, and the following brief sketch of each one with the amount of public land open to entry therein, may be helpful to those seeking specific information concerning the amount of public lands available in the different counties of the state, as well as the leading towns, industries, population and other items of interest to those looking for a place in which to locate or to invest.

Since the last general census the population in some of these places but as the government figures are all that can be depended upon for accuracy these of the Census of 1910 are used.

BERNALILLO COUNTY.

Population in 1910, 25,000; county seat, Albuquerque; acreage open to entry under U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe, surveyed, 65,419; unsurveyed, 21,700.

Principal city, Albuquerque, population, 10,000; altitude, 4,800; town, Old Albuquerque, population, 2,000; Bernalillo, population, 700; Alameda, population, 200.

Bernalillo County, situated in the central part of the state, is the smallest, and yet one of the "best" counties in New Mexico. Lying in the Valley of the Rio Grande have been cultivated for centuries, from generation to generation, many of the vines coming down from the original Spanish grants, while others have been acquired by homestead. The public lands in this county are scattered as the more desirable agricultural lands have been taken up by many years, but there are still some very good tracts in quarter sections that may be obtained which could be watered either by surface wells and installing pumping plants, or by storage water. However, it would require close investigation to locate them and to ascertain the exact lines of irrigation and description of the tracts desired.

The two arroyos flow through the county from north to south, and the valley along its course is very productive in vegetables, fruits and grains, as well as alfalfa, the latter being one of the staple crops. Truck farming, also, is a flourishing industry in this valley and there are several profitable poultry ranches near Albuquerque, the shipping facilities being exceptionally good at this point.

The Indian Pueblo of Isleta is located in this valley, about 12 miles from Albuquerque, and the public lands comprise some of the best in this county, which have been cultivated successfully for many generations, while other portions of these lands are not so desirable.

The cultivated area in this county is being rapidly improved and extended, and irrigated lands can be purchased at reasonable figures, considering their productiveness.

Albuquerque, the county seat, is the largest city in the state. It was founded by Spaniards about 1700, and therefore is closely associated with the early history of New Mexico. With the advent of railroad and canal lines into the country, the ancient city awoke to a new activity, and took its place at the head in the march of progress.

Since the last census Albuquerque has advanced very rapidly, and it is now estimated that her population is not less than fifteen thousand. This city is on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, running from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, and this railway system maintains extensive shops at this point. Also large shipments of wool and other marketable commodities are sent out from here. One of the largest flour mills in the United States is located at Albuquerque, most of the logs being shipped down from the Zuni Mountains.

Among the principal buildings may be mentioned a fine Federal Building, a handsome Commercial club that would do credit to a much larger city, the New Mexico State University, and the magnificent Convention hotel built by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. One of the largest of the U. S. Indian Schools is located in a suburb, some 10 miles from the city. There are quite a number of fine residences in Albuquerque, and all the recent extensions of the local railroads, and the city is a most attractive and steadily growing city.

A census is among the most important in operation at this place, and a ready market for agricultural products. A fine bridge across the Rio Grande gives access to the farm lands west of Albuquerque. There is a fine system of street railways run by electric power, throughout the city. The streets are wide, well paved, thoroughfares lighted with electricity, with many fine stores and office buildings in the business center. The residence streets are beautifully shaded with stately trees, and the flower gardens about the homes are an especially attractive feature of the residence districts.

Albuquerque has quite a number of good hotels, some of them first class, and all the state fairs and many notable conventions have been held in this city. Her city schools are among the best in the state.

East of Albuquerque, in the Sandia mountains, there are several very promising mining districts, the principal products being gold, copper and lead. According to compilations made by the U. S. Weather Bureau, at Santa Fe, from the records of the station at Albuquerque, the normal annual precipitation for this county amounts to 25 inches; normal seasonal, from April to September, 97; normal seasonal snowfall, 14.3 inches; mean annual temperature, 56°; mean winter temperature, 36°; mean summer temperature, 75°.

CHAVES COUNTY.

Population in 1910, 16,850; county seat, Roswell; acreage open to entry under U. S. Land Office at Ft. Sumner, surveyed, 61,753; unsurveyed, none. Under U. S. Land Office at Roswell, surveyed, 980,270; unsurveyed, 47,716.

Principal cities and towns: Roswell, population 6,172; altitude 3,570; Hagerman, population 449; Dexter, population 242; Lake Arthur, population 344.

Chaves County is situated on the eastern border of New Mexico to the south. During the year of 1915 the sales and leases of state lands in this county have been very large. There is a considerable amount of state land in this county now under lease, but which is for sale, and there are still many thousands of acres open to entry on these lands either by drill, digging wells or by storage reservoirs. An extensive part of the lands lie west of the Pecos River, which flows through the county from north to south, and some of these lands are in what is known as the "Artesian Belt," where many artesian wells have been sunk which have produced a steady flow of water. Several other fine streams add to the water supply of this county, and dry farming along the Pecos River has proved very successful, but the out-lying lands require irrigation, in order to insure good crops. Pecos Valley apples are celebrated for their sweetness of flavor and as a marketable commodity are unsurpassed. Prunes, figs and apricots are other specialties in this valley, and this county contains some of the finest orchards in the state, as well as some small truck farms that have been a paying investment from the start. The Dominio, which is a much larger onion than the Bermuda, but of the same color and flavor, is another big producer of this valley. Hogs and poultry flourish in this county because of the productiveness of the soil, which makes the cost of raising them for market and there are several fine dairies in the valley where the milk is utilized to a large extent, grains grow here being especially adapted to the making of silage. Cantaloupes, melons and alfalfa are among the staple crops of this county, and the wheat, corn, and especially field corn are raised in great abundance. Corn grown without irrigation in the lowlands, during very wet years, has averaged seventy-five and ninety bushels to the acre. There is some stock raising on these lands, and in raising selections, one should be careful in this regard, although sugar beets, sugar corn and flint corn seem to thrive in that kind of soil. Notwithstanding the encroachment of the farmer, the stock-raiser still finds large in Chaves County, which is a good grazing country, and many large herds of cattle and sheep are pastured there.

Roswell is one of the rapidly growing cities of the state. It is of a new type than some of the older towns, its houses being constructed mostly of wood or brick, its streets wide, shaded with beautiful trees, paved and sewerage, with a fine water system owned by the city. It is lighted by electricity, but has no telephone system. It has a Federal Building which cost the Government \$25,500, and a modern, beautiful Court House which is a credit to the county. There are two first-class hotels in Roswell, and several others that are very good. The New Mexico Military Institute, one of the state institutions, is located at Roswell.

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The Santa Fe Railway is the only one running through Roswell, but there is a daily automobile service into Lincoln County, on the west, connecting with points on the Rock Island system, and other railroad lines have been surveyed, so that there is some prospect of further outlets in the near future. The county roads of Chaves County are a credit to its enterprising citizens, many of the public highways being lined on either side with shade trees.

A large cement plaster plant is located at Acme, in this county, utilizing the gypsum deposits for manufacturing much of its output. Chaves County is a part of the rich Pecos Valley, and its climate is very delightful, offering inviting opportunities to the homeseeker and investor.

Normal annual precipitation in this county is 14.2 inches; normal seasonal, from April to September, 97; normal seasonal snowfall, 14.3 inches; mean annual temperature, 56°; mean winter temperature, 36°; mean summer temperature, 75°. These statistics were compiled by the Weather Bureau of Santa Fe, from figures reported by the station at Clovis, and cover a period of five years only.

DONA ANA COUNTY.

Population in 1910, 12,591; county seat, Las Cruces; acreage open to entry under U. S. Land Office at Las Cruces, surveyed, 1,480,400; unsurveyed, 223,893.

Principal cities and towns: Las Cruces, population, 3,800; altitude, 3,850; Mesilla Park, population, 1,000; Doña Ana, population, 630; Lincoln, 28.

Doña Ana County is situated on the southern border of New Mexico, and is one of the richest sections in the Southwest. The lands north of the Rio Grande are open to entry. One of the largest irrigated areas ever irrigated, the Elephant Butte Reservoir, is located in this county, and the water is used for irrigation.

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résumé, extended over most of this county, but the title thereto has been settled, and there is ample opportunity for securing vacant lands.

One large private company has reclaimed 22,000 acres, and the Farmers' Development Company has reclaimed 10,000 acres in the neighborhood of Springer. Other projects have been established by private capital within the county and an avenue opened to the small farmer. In the eastern part, there still remains a large extent of public domain. Dry farming has proven successful in this county, about 32,000 acres being now cultivated under this method. The county is advancing rapidly in population and wealth. Raton is among the more desirable residence cities in the state, fully up-to-date, owning its own electric lighting system, a municipal opera house. The Elks Club, the County Court House, the State Hospital for miners located in this city, are all fine, modern buildings, and the town contains hotels with modern conveniences. It is on the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and a branch line operated under the name of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific, running through Cimarron into Ute Park, has headquarters at Raton. There is a good prospect of extension of this line west into Laas Valley.

The normal annual precipitation of this county is 15.7 inches; normal seasonal, from April to September, 20 inches; normal seasonal snowfall, 29 inches; mean annual temperature, 50°; mean winter temperature, 32°; mean summer temperature, 67°. Weather Bureau station at Raton. Statistics compiled by the Bureau at Santa Fe.

CURRY COUNTY.